

ABSTRACT

A method for determining whether a human individual is or has been infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, is provided. The method detects a *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *porA* nucleic acid fragment obtained from a biological sample. The method includes subjecting the biological sample to nucleic acid sequence amplification using primers having respective nucleotide sequences according to SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2, to thereby produce a *porA* *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, amplification product. The amplification product is detected by fluorescence resonance energy transfer using oligonucleotides having respective nucleotide sequences according to SEQ ID NO:3 which has a donor fluorophore and SEQ ID NO:4, which has an acceptor fluorophore.